The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,160.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Arabia," 1,027 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, at noon.

	March.		March.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Galle	9
„ Carwar	3	„ Negapatam	12
„ Mangalore	4	„ Madras	15
„ Cannanore	5	„ Cocomada	17
„ Calicut	6	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Beypore	7	„ Gopalpore	19
„ Cochin	8	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Tuticorin	9	Arrive Calcutta	21
„ Colombo	8		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Up. Feb.	Up. Feb.		Down. Feb.	Down. Feb.
Leave Bombay	8	22	Leave Bussorah	26	12
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	26	12
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	14
	Mar.	Mar.		Mar.	Mar.
„ Muscat	16	2	„ Lingа	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas	18	4	„ Bunder Abbas	4	18
„ Lingа	5	5	„ Muscat	6	22
„ Bushire	22	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	23	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Ethopia," 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Monday, the 22nd February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

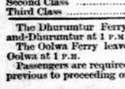
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—



Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
First Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Second Class	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Deck	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 6 0
Carriages		

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingoria.
Umjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Ratnachery.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR ENGLAND via HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)

THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., commander. This Ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)

THE A 1 Clipper ship "Erie," 1,010 tons Register, Captain Raisbeck, has good accommodation for a few first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Raisbeck, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON,

SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,

by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms ; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

LONDON HOTEL

No. 9, Grant Road—opposite the Theatre.

The undersigned having purchased the above Hotel, begs to inform the Public, that he has reopened the same, and trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his Constituents to merit their patronage.

The premises have been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now afford excellent accommodation for monthly boarders on moderate terms.

The Proprietor guarantees to supply the best Wines, Beers, Spirits, &c., that can be procured, and charge for the same at a moderate rate.

The above Hotel has two large Billiard Rooms, with first class Tables.

The Proprietor will at all times pay strict attention to the respectability of the Establishment.

PESTONJEE FURDOONJEE, Proprietor.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the

BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEVENS' CIRCUS,

ON THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY,

AND MOGUL NIGHT,

on which occasion the Proprietor of the Circus is engaged by a Persian Gentleman for the Nobility of Bombay.

H. P. STEVENS, Proprietor.

GRACE EGERTON.

(Mrs. GEORGE CASE.)

Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, has the honour to announce that Grace Egerton (Mrs. George Case) and Mr. George Case will have the honor of making their first appearance in Bombay on

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND, 1869,

AT THE

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,

in their Popular Entertainment of the Drawing Room Floor, or Quiet Apartments for a Bachelor, written expressly for them by Edmund Bates, Esq.

Grace Egerton as	Lady Teazle.
Grace Egerton as	Katty Mooney.
Grace Egerton as	Captain de Boots.
Grace Egerton as	Noah Wurzel.
Grace Egerton as	Mrs. Kubbards.

Grace Egerton as the renowned English Tenor Sims Reeves, with Ballads, My Pretty Jane, and Come into the Garden Maud.

Grace Egerton as	The Rifle Volunteer.
Grace Egerton as	Deborah Griggs.
Grace Egerton as	Mrs. Ferret.
Mrs. George Case as	Mrs. George Case.
Concertina and Violin	Mr. George Case.
Pianoforte	Mr. John Willy.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered)	Rs. 5
Stalls (all numbered)	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at half past 8, performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hammam Street, Fort, and of Mr. Willy, 6 Clare Road, Byculla, where plans of Dress Circle and Stalls can be seen. Mr. Willy begs to state that all Tickets for the Dress Circle and Stalls will be numbered, so that persons holding tickets for those places will find corresponding numbers on each seat, which will belong to them.

There are only 172 Dress Circle Seats and 111 Stalls, and no more Tickets will be issued than there are numbered Seats for, in those places.

GRACE EGERTON.

(Mrs. GEORGE CASE.)

From the "Madras Athenæum and Daily News," Dec. 24, 1868.

We were, however, pleased beyond what we had hitherto thought our powers of being pleased extended to. We take it that a sure sign of the success of such entertainments is when they leave no impression on the minds of the audience beyond a general indefinable feeling of having been very much amused. While the "amari aliquid," which the old Roman moralist declared to be inseparable from all recollection, does not surge, so neither can the mention of any particular incident or performance stood more prominently forward. One pleasing remembrance follows fast on the heels of another, and by its equal charm, nullifies the impression of its predecessor. And so it was with us. When we recalled how well Miss Grace Egerton acted "Katty Mooney," we also recollected how admirably she personified old Mrs. Kubbards. The ballads, in turn, gave place to succeeding impressions, and a review of the whole evening's performances left on our minds a feeling of unqualified and unalloyed pleasure.

The interest throughout this little comedy is unflagging. Not for one single instant did it drag, even when Mr. Case was on the stage by himself. This gentleman acted the part of the insignificant little musician without any evident effort. It seemed to be natural to him. And one felt, involuntarily, that inclination to be bored that the presence of insignificant little men naturally excites in the human breast. But Mr. Case played so wonderfully well on the piano, the violin, and the concertina, that we quite forgot the insignificance of the actor in the powerful fascination of the musician. On the first instrument he plays with the easy grace of an accomplished amateur ; his performance on the violin is that of a "maestro," and on the concertina he is simply "facile princeps." As for Mrs. Case, her "verve," "vivacity, and vigour, are astonishing. Her transitions of character were effected with great rapidity ; and her acting from beginning to end of the performances, reflected no less credit on her constitution than on her talents. It must be no joke on a hot, punkah-less stage, to rush with such rapidity from character to character, and to keep up for more than two hours an unceasing flow of the wildest and most extravagant fun. But Mrs. Case did not betray, even to experienced eyes, the slightest "soupeon" of fatigue. She was gay, and animated, and amusing throughout.

WANTED, on Temporary Establishment, Kurrachee Harbour Works, a good Surveyor, one who has had practice in Marine Surveying preferred.

Salary will be given according to qualifications.

Apply with copies of testimonials, and stating rate of salary expected.

W. H. PRICE, M. Inst. C.E.,
Superintendent, Kurrachee Harbour Works.

Kurrachee Harbour Works Office, 15th February 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS FOR SALE.

Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, &c., 3 vols.	Rs.	70 0
Hawes's System of Rectangular Surveying in the U. S.	...	9 0
Macaulli's Tables for calculation of Earthwork	...	24 0
Haskoll's Land and Marine Surveying, with description and use of Survey Instruments	...	9 8
Campin's Mechanical Engineering	...	21 0
Rankine's Manual of Civil Engineering	...	12 0
——— Applied Mechanics	...	9 8
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Sir John Tyrwhitt's Handbook of Pictorial Art ; with a chapter on Perspective by A. Macdonald	...	13 8
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Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1869	...	4 8
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Laxton's Builder's Price Book 1869	...	3 0
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Bombay, 20th Feb., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, AND RIDING HABIT MAKERS.

17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY.

46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.

8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

CARR BROTHERS' STOCK

comprises the

LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY

OF

BLUE AND BLACK CLOTHS,

DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

BLUE, BLACK, & OXFORD & STEEL MIXED VENETIANS.

MELTONS IN EVERY SHADE AND COLOUR.

And all the new Goods in fancy Diagonals and Ribbed Coating,

CASHMERETTES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c.

THE STOCK OF WAISTCOATINGS

Comprises every new material recently introduced, in Wedding Silks, Satins, and Velvets.

PLAIN, FANCY, AND COLOURED DRILLS.

White Marcellas, Commodores, Jeans, and Fancy Quiltings of every description.

NEW REGULATION FULL DRESS BELTS.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES.

GOLD LACES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

FORAGE CAPS, &c., &c.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS.

GOLD LACE WORKERS.

DIPLOMATIC UNIFORMS.

CARR BROTHERS,

RIDING HABIT MAKERS.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Ladies' Riding Habits of Ribbed Cloth	Rs. 65 to Rs. 70.
Napoleon Blue or Black	Rs. 80 to Rs. 120.
Melton in all colours	Rs. 60.
Lindsey Habit for Girls	Rs. 30.
Riding Hat in Sola	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Measure required for Riding Habit.

1 Height of Figure.
2 Round Chest Tight.
3 Round Waist.
4 Centre of Back to Elbow, thence to Wrist for Sleeve measure.
5 From back of neck to length of Waist required.

CARR BROTHERS,

HATTERS, HOSIERS, & GLOVERS.

UNDER VESTS.

India Gauze Merino Vests long sleeves	Rs.	30 per doz.
Do. do. 4 sleeves	„	28 „
Merino Shirts long sleeves	„	38 „
„ sleeves	„	36 „
„ Extra sizes	„	42 „
Gauze Merino Shirts long sleeves	„	48 „
„ Extra sizes	„	56 „

PANTALOONS.

India Gauze Pantaloons	Rs.	42 per doz.
Single Men's Brown Dressed Cotton Do.	„	36 „
Men's do. do.	„	50 „
Do. do. Out-size	„	65 „
Single Men's summer Merino Pantaloons Drawers	„	65 „
Men's do. do.	„	70 „
Ex. Men's do. do.	„	75 „

HOSIERY.

	Rs.	
Brown Cotton half hose from 9 to 12		per doz.
Fancy Striped do	12-8	„
Leather Merino half hose	12-0	„
Do. do.	17-8	„
Do. do.	17-0	„
Shetland Merino Striped Hose	16-8	„
Do. do.	17-8	„
Do. do.	18-0	„
Clerical Hose	19-0	„
Leather mixed	18-8	„
Grey Merino	14-0	„
White Cotton ½ hose	11 to 13-8	„
Fancy do.	12 8 to 16-8	„
Yeshing Handkerchiefs	28-0	per box.
The Nowchwag	33-0	„

GLOVES.

Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves	Rs.	3-0 per pair.
Ladies' Tinted ditto	Rs.	2-8 „
Ladies' Riding Gloves.		
Ladies' Gauntlet Riding Gloves.		
Buckskin Gloves.		
Dogskin Riding Gloves.		
Cloth Gloves.		
Spun Silk Gloves.		

HATS.

CHRISTY'S BEST BLACK SILK HATS.

DRAB SHELL HATS.

FANCY FELT & TWEED HATS,

in all the new shapes and sizes.

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA.

SOLA HATS

FOR

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

SILK UMBRELLAS, PARAGON FRAMES,

From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18.

FANCY

IVORY HANDLED WALKING STICKS,

From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 15.

SCOTCH MAUDES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE SAMPLE INVOICE OF SCOTCH MAUDES, INCLUDING ALL THE TARTANS.

ROYAL STEWART.
THE 42ND.
THE 91ST.
CLARENDON.
FORBES.
GORDON.
MURRAY.
McKENZIE.
VICTORIA.
ARGYLE.
GLENLYON.

All HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should be provided with one.

CARR BROTHERS.

LONDON MADE,

and ready for use,

COLOURED CAMBRIC AND FLANNEL SHIRTS

of all sizes.

SOLID LEATHER RAILWAY AND TRAVELLING PORTMANTEAUS.

SOLID LEATHER HAT CASES.
BLACK LEATHER Do.

RAILWAY RUGS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA TO SELECT.

Price.....from Rs. 12 to Rs. 40

IN ANNEXING A PRICE LIST

For the guidance of Mofussil Residents, with directions for self-measurement, CARR BROTHERS wish it to be understood that they quote such prices only which will guarantee to their esteemed patrons the first quality of material, style, and workmanship.

CARR BROTHERS' COATS.

West of England Cloth Lounge Coats	Rs. 28
Extra do. do. Silk Linings & Braided, &c.	36
West of England Cloth Morning Coat, &c.	35
Do. do. Silk Linings	45
Frock Coats, Surtouts, &c.	from Rs. 40 to 65
Fancy Cloth Lounge Coats	18
West End Diagonal Morning Coat	24
Paramatta Lounge Coat	14
„ Morning „	18
Alpaca, Plain or Twilled	14

CARR BROTHERS' TROUSERS.

Superfine Black Doeskin Trousers	22
Extra Superfine Cassimere „	24
Fancy Doeskin Trousers	18
„ Scotch Saxony Angolas	18
„ Tweeds, Flannels, &c.	8
Fancy Colored Linen Drill Trousers, per pair	8
White Linen Drill, per dozen	Rs. 65 to 120
White American Drill, do.	60

CARR BROTHERS' WAISTCOATS.

Superfine Best Black Cassimere	Rs. 11
Fancy Doeskin Vests	8
Fancy Angola Tweed, &c.	8
Paramatta	7
Alpaca	6
Fancy Padded Quiltings or Drills	7

CARR BROTHERS' SUITS.

Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 40 to 50
Fancy Scotch Heather Suit	36
Black Flannel Suits	35
Blue Flannel Suits	35
Fancy colored Flannels	35

PATTERNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

DIRECTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT

FOR COATS.

1 From Collar Seam at Back to Waist, thence to length of Coat required.
2 From centre of back to elbow.
3 From elbow to wrist for length of sleeve.
4 Round the Chest underneath Coat.
5 „ Waist „
6 Full height of figure.

FOR VEST.

7 From back of Neck over Shoulder to length of Vest required in front.
8 Chest and Waist Measure.

FOR TROUSERS.

9 Length of leg from fork to heel of boot.
10 Round the Waist under Waistcoat.

TERMS.

STRICTLY CASH.—NO DISCOUNT.

All country orders must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment to a Mercantile firm in Bombay.

CARR BROTHERS,

No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ex "PRINCE OSCAR,"

Just landed

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE

Bottled by the eminent Firm of M. B. Foster & Sons of Book Street, Bond Street, London,

FOR WHOM WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

Cash Prices.

Cases 3 dozen quarts..... at Rs. 6 8 per dozen.
„ 6 „ pints ..... at „ 4 0 „

Now landing from the same vessel

Our second shipment of

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.,

of the same quality and gravity as our first shipment highly recommended.

Cash Prices.

Barrels 4 dozen quarts..... at Rs. 6 8 per dozen.
Barrels 8 „ pints ..... at „ 4 0 „

LIKEWISE EX "PRINCE OSCAR,"

GUINNESS' DUBLIN

XXXXX. STOUT

Recommended to Invalids being free from acidity and very potent.

Cash Prices.

Cases 3 dozen Quarts at .....Rs. 7 8 per dozen.
Cases 6 „ Pints at ..... „ 5 0 „

☞ This is GENUINE STOUT (Not Porter)

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

FRESH BATCH OF CHAMPAGNE EX "PRINCE OSCAR."

Credit.			Cash.
41	0	One Star Silver Neck	38 0
45	0	Two Stars Silver Neck	40 0
43	0	One Star Gold Neck	38 0
45	0	Two Stars Gold Neck	40 0
42	0	Gold Neck No. 2	39 0

Champagne Expected in March.

Ex "MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."

Cordon Blue		Rs.	28 0
Creme de Bouzy			38 0
Fleur de Sillery			40 0
Light Dry Sillery			35 0

PORT WINE EX "PRINCE OSCAR" JUST LANDED.

18	0	One grape, a full bodied fruity wine	Rs. 16 0
24	0	Two grapes, a superb full flavored Wine, very mellow, a good after dinner wine	21 0
30	0	Three grapes, a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavor with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

THE FOLLOWING ALSO JUST LANDED FROM "PRINCE OSCAR."

Credit.			Cash.
43	0	Sparkling Moselle Nonpariel	39 0
20	0	Old Tom (Cordial Gin)	18 0
22	0	Jamaica Rum (Fine Apple)	20 0
		Holland Gin 15 large square	
		Holland Gin 12 small square	
20	0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20	0	Orange Bitters	17 0

Dutch Liqueurs, Noyeau, Carasoa, Maraschino and Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

HOGSHEADS, QUARTERS, CASKS AND KILDERKINS.

ALSO JUST LANDED.

Credit.			Cash.
15	0	Claret for Breakfast	13 0
17	0	Claret St. Jullien	15 0
22	0	1arel Chateau Larose	20 0
30	0	Chateau Latour, an after Dinner Wine	26 0
34	0	Chateau Lafitte, an after Dinner Wine	28 0
34	0	Chateau Margeaux, an after Dinner Wine	28 0

STEINWEIR, in Original Dutch Flacons, with handles, in one dozen cases, at Rs. 24. The Flacon contains one Quart.

Credit.			Cash.
48	0	Reinnant Pere et Fils' Carlton Club Champagne	44 0

HIGHEST VINTAGE AND DRYEST WINE THEY EXPORT.

Packed in Sand. Cannot be sent out of Bombay as each case weighs about 300 lbs.

CHATEAU Y'QUEM.

Credit.			Cash.
42	0	A description of Liqueur Sauterne highly appreciated.	38 0

VERMOUTH IN STOCK.

ORANGE BITTER IN STOCK.

Other Wines, and Spirits, expected by the following ships.

"BENVOIRLICH."

CLARETS FOR CUP
CLARETS FOR BREAKFAST
CLARETS FOR TIFFIN
CLARETS FOR DINNER
CLARETS FOR AFTER DINNER, VERY FULL, such as
CHATEAU MARGAUX
CHATEAU LAFITTE
CHATEAU LATOUR.

"MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."

CHAMPAGNE, SIX KINDS
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons, and H Stone & Co.

"FERDINAND MERIC."

AFTER DINNER CLARET, HIGHEST BRAND
SAUTERNE
BRANDIES
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
CHAMPAGNES, FOUR KINDS
OLD TOM
WHISKEY, SCOTCH AND IRISH
HOLLANDS
JAMAICA RUM
ORANGE BITTERS
DUTCH LIQUEURS
VERMOUTH.

"BRITISH SOVEREIGN."

MOSELLES, SPARKLING AND STILL
HOCKS, SPARKLING AND STILL
SHERRIES, BOTTLED
SHERRIES IN WOOD
(1) Different Brands)
PORT WINE, BOTTLED
BASS'S BEER (Bottled by M. B Foster)
PORT WINE IN PIPES
KILDERKINS BASS'S BEER
BRANDIES
LIQUEURS FRENCH
MARSALA
CHATEAU Y'QUEM
BURGUNDIES
STILL HOCKS.

"DILBHUR."

RHENISH WINE OR STILL HOCKS,

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 40 per dozen.

BURGUNDIES
CREAM OF THE VALLEY
DUTCH LIQUEURS
DUBLIN STOUT

BASS'S BEER, Bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons and H Stone & Co.

KILDERKINS BASS'S BEER
EAU DE VIE OR LIQUEUR
BRANDY 20 YEARS OLD
SHERRIES IN WOOD
SHERRIES, BOTTLED

"GAULOIS"

(Direct from Bordeaux).

CHABLIS
SAUTERNE
CLARETS FOR CUP
CLARETS FOR BREAKFAST
CLARETS FOR DINNER

CLARETS FOR AFTER DINNER, VERY FULL, viz.,
CHATEAU MARGAUX
C

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THERE was a good demand for Old Bombay Bank shares at Rs. 106. Other shares remain unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	545½
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ pa.	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
800,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1245
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	800
1,080,000	1,000	500	11-14	Do. New	325
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	725
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	275

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,760	50	Albert Mills Co.	850
125,000	2,500	all	15⅞	Alliance Spinning	1650
40,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
350,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	830
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	325
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1800
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1300
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	610
260,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1025
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
200,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	340

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	34
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	225

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '3	Bank of Bombay	106
800,000	200	25	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dent. ry B'k.	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '68	Central Bank	9
300,000	500	300	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'd'Warehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	360
800,000	...	3,900	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,000	...	Iron Shipping	220
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 1/4d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 3/8d. to 2s. 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 9/16d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	215 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
10 [illegible] Debenture Loans	108
10 [illegible] do. do.	107
5 [illegible] do. do.	103½
Six per [illegible] Municipal Loan.	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 Do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Spanish Dollars	,,	225
Carolas	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
German Crowns	,,	210
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	223
Bar Silver	,,	106-8
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16-8

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 20TH FEBRUARY 1869.

	OLD. Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur	245 to 250
Vingoria	290 to 295
Dharwar, Sawginee	265 to 270
	NEW.
Oomrawuttee Akote	265 to 266
Hingughat	278 to 280
Broach	N G. 266 to 268
Do.	M.G. 278 to 282
Veeravul	250 to 252
Khandeish Bursee	263 to 263

Ready sales 550 Candies. Market drooping.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 20.

Reynolds, Lieutenant, 1st Sind Horse, on medical certificate, from Jacobabad.

Ward, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Staff, on duty, from Callian.

Robinson, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Newport, Lieutenant, Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.

Mackenzie, Captain, late 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, A. B. M Board, from Peshawur.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 20.

Hunter, Lieutenant, 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Berry, Lieutenant Colonel, The Royals, to join, to Poona.

Reynolds, Lieutenant, 1st Sind Horse, on medical certificate, to England.

Holland, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Deolalee.

Finch, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.

Hall, Major, Central India Horse, on duty, to Agra.

Mortimer, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to England.

Johnson, Surgeon Major, British Medical Establishment, on leave, to England.

MacTier, Lieutenant, Adjutant 33rd Regiment Bengal N. I., on leave, to England.

Robinson, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.

Langley, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

Turton, Major, Hyderabad Contingent, on furlough, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	
Overland	Cotton	28 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
	Sailing vessel Cotton		Nominal.
China	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
	auritius Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Ahmed Bux	Nacoda	Calicut, Jan. 17.
	Ethiopia (s)	McCallum	Cannanore, Feb. 17.
	Thun lerbolt	Hore	Liverpool, Oct. 19.
21	Carnatic (s)	Coleman	Suez, Feb. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Adriatic	Wilson	Rangoon.
	Dragon	McLemon	New York, via Malabar Coast.
	Omar Pasha	Bullock	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Mula (s)	Sinclair	Persian Gulf.
	Asia	Morrison	Singapore.
	Tiendeorgs	Holland	Calcutta.
	Baroda (s)	Haselwood	Aden and Suez.
	Bhownuggur	Jones	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship Anne Laity Banfield, Sherris, to Cochin.
Barque Ceylon, Davis, to Rangoon.
Ship Luis Fletcher, Luckes, to Liverpool.
Ship Lalla Rookh, Willis, Calcutta.
Ship National, Sorel, to Bordeaux, Havre, and Malabar Coast.

The ship Mic Mac, to Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
15	Derwentwater	Forman	London.
16	Sidadha (s)	Boyts	Calcutta.
	Jessie Isabel	Ochiltree	London.
	Mallard	Andrews	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.			
16	Gosforth	Wight	London.
	Cashmere (s)	Dickinson	Northern Ports.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 14th February, 1869. Open 874 Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	84,183 0 1
Merchandize	3,62,043 2 7
Electric Telegraph	1,576 3 3
Earth Trains	2,661 4 0
Total Rs.	4,30,465 9 11
Corresponding week last year open 852 Miles. Total Rs.	3,74,265 5 6
Increase.	56,200 4 5

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 13th February 1869.

Open 307½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	42,525 13 1
Merchandize	62,526 3 9
Back Bay Earth Trains	7,060 6 0
Electric Telegraph	855 15 0
Total Rs.	1,12,968 5 10

Corresponding week in February 1868.

Open 306 Miles.

Coaching	46,512 2 9
Merchandize	43,479 10 4
Back Bay Earth Trains	6,356 12 3
Electric Telegraph	1,157 10 0
Total Rs.	97,506 3 4
Increase.	15,462 2 6

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

KING-HARMAN—RIGHY—February 15th, at Barrackpore, by the Rev. G. F. Popham Blyth, Lieutenant M. King-Harman, R.A., third son of the Hon'ble L. H. King-Harman, of New Castle, Co. Longford, Ireland, to Emily, fifth daughter of Colonel Righy, Royal Engineers, Bengal.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

AUSTIN—February 7th, at Quilon, the wife of Ware Austin, Esq., C. S., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1869.

THE Bombay community, although unable to join in the bitter personal rancour, to which the alleged assault on a Mr. Wilson by Mr. Stuart Hogg, the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta, has given rise, will doubtless feel interested in the result of the application for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Police Magistrate to take the evidence proferred with a view to obtaining a summons. With all deference to the high and deserved reputation of Mr. Roberts as a Magistrate, people at a distance can hardly refrain from believing that this evidence ought to have been taken before the summons was refused. Probably there would have been less apparent reason for granting it, but the ignorant and jealous public would have felt more satisfaction if all the proof offered by Wilson had been recorded. There would then have been no pretext for ill-feeling, or at least the writers of many of those seditious and scandalous communications which have appeared in some of the Bengal newspapers, would have been restrained by fear of the law of libel and defamation, from publishing inuendoes, if not categorical assertions, reflecting on the personal judicial integrity of the Magistrate. While our columns have always been in accord with the expressed desire of Government, and the spirit and letter of our Indian statutes in objecting to any high-handedness or oppression on the part of officials in this country, we deeply regret that enraged public feeling, which may very likely be prejudiced and ignorant, has committed the very same fault with which it clamourously charges Mr. Roberts. It has judged the conduct of these two officials without listening to any evidence; it has, in vulgar and unfair language, imputed to them such wilful dereliction of duty, as would, if the statements on enquiry should turn out to be falsely or even carelessly made, subject the authors of these letters to the operation of both the civil and criminal laws for the prevention of libel. The proper course to have taken was that which Wilson has adopted, viz., an application to the High Court to compel the Magistrate to take the preliminary evidence in support of a summons. Let the complainant be heard with all his witnesses: take every legal means (and there are plenty) to prevent an important enquiry being baulked in limine; but every supporter of good order, every one interested in the honour of the Press, and every Briton who wishes to be fair towards an officer in an invidious position, would couple with this advice a further proviso, that individual judgment should suspend its verdict until the enquiry should terminate.

The public injury done by the contrary course is too apparent in Calcutta. The non-official society there has by its own act assumed the position of "interlopers" as if it was proud of a dyslogistic name which good sense and kind social feeling should leave among the things which were The alleged distance which separates the two elements of European society in the Bengal capital has been greatly widened; new-comers and griffins are taught to look upon the constituted authorities as combined oppressors; and the Native Press, too often unsavoury in its tone of criticism of the ruling race, will take fresh heart of grace, and interlwine platitudes about the liberty of the subject, with the usually pleasing personalities, calculated to excite sedition among the uninformed, that is, the majority. We have refrained from expressing opinion upon the facts. Courts and Courts alone are competent to give a fair judgment upon the complaint, but there are a few general remarks which may perhaps allay the too censorious criticism of much abused men. The difficult position of a police officer in a turbulent native crowd need hardly be commented upon. The individual loses his identity in the multitude: he is a unit, and his single will cannot prevent the crowd behind and around him from pressing on the procession or other *tamasha* they have come to look at. It is impossible to prevent this by mere words and orders; ropes, being easily cut, are of small service, and even rails may become broken reeds, as Mr. Beales, M.A., taught us in the Hyde Park affair. The only means remaining is a display of force: and albeit the maxim "*suaviter in modo fortiter in re*" specially applies to the Police in such matters, it must occasionally be departed from. Most Assistant Magistrates, who have had personal experience in suppressing riots or in supporting the exercise of a private right amid the clamour of an indignant caste or the threatening demonstrations of an antagonistic village, know how much of tact and discretion is required to prevent the mob resorting to violence and bloodshed. Numerically many, it begins with opposing its *vis inertiæ* to the words and gestures of the solitary Magistrate and his handful of Police; if this tactic is not defeated, it proceeds to open resistance which must be quelled by greater violence. Grievous wounds may be inflicted, lives may be lost as they often are at ill-regulated processions and other spectacles. This greater evil was admittedly prevented by Mr. Hogg's acts on the day in question; and as any disaster of the sort would have been held discreditable, he ought, in all fairness, to be credited with the avoidance of any, whether his particular order about Wilson was justifiable or inexcusable, can only be known after full enquiry. But in the interests of fairness and to uphold authority in the eyes of the natives, we must express our regret that the case has assumed the dimensions of a party question. We do, however, take comfort and satisfaction in remembering that no such feelings have for years existed in Bombay, where officials and non-officials co-operate in public endeavour, and self-respect enables the one class to appreciate and uphold the acts of the other.

THE Chief Magistrate will probably feel confirmed in the opinion that he took the right course when he dealt leniently with the "fast" Bhattia; for while we complained of the lightness of the penalty, our daily contemporary censures the Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police. Not, certainly, because Mr. Souter stopped the offender, or because Mr. Connon amerced him; but because the first did not apologise, and the second supported the refusal. The new doctrine laid down is this—that every public delinquent when caught in the act of wrong, although by resistance he may render violence necessary, has a right to take the offensive and demand an apology and a contribution to the poor box. It is true that our contemporary describes the demand as preposterous, but he is of opinion that, *before* the offender was punished, Mr. Souter ought to have withdrawn the "word" he used and expressed regret that he had struck at the carriage with his whip. We are, it seems, to have nice courtesies on these occasions. A runaway delinquent must be approached with deference and gentleness, and the execution of the law must be prefaced by a profound salaam. Had Mr. Souter shown less energy and determination the Bhattia would have got safely away, and would have laughed at policemen and magistrates. *After* the conclusion of the case, we admit that for his own sake, Mr Souter might, with great propriety, have withdrawn the offensive word and expressed regret, provided that the young man had withdrawn his "preposterous" letter. That letter, however, was in itself an offence, and everybody, even our contemporary, would have seen that it was an offence, had it been sent by a poor offender. Mr. Souter apologised to the solicitors, because *they* had not been guilty of a public offence but the man who instructed them, and who, probably, put his own case in the best light, had committed a public offence, first by furious driving, next by audaciously demanding an apology from an officer who was compelled to employ strong measures in order to seize a contumacious delinquent. The insinuation that Mr. Souter was angered, because *he* was passed on the road, reveals the animus of our contemporary's commentary. It is not rude to pass a carriage on the road; the thing is done daily; but it is an offence to drive along furiously, and the Commissioner of Police was bound to notice what happened under his eyes. Indeed our contemporary treats the whole case as if it were one between Mr. Souter and Permanundas Jeevundas, whereas it was one between the Commissioner of Police and an off-nder. In order to secure our contemporary's good word the Chief Magistrate, the Commissioner of Police, indeed all of us, must ever be cap in hand before his clients; use no language likely to hurt their fastidious taste; politely ask permission to arrest them; and apologise with all humility for enforcing the law. We do not question our contemporary's sincerity, but when his ideas are realized, we shall be lucky if we are allowed to depart in peace for the land of our forefathers.

WE should be ready to insert the verses of "Grumps" upon Sunbeam were they not lame in their "feet" and not "fit" to run. But if the writer will sign his real name to his production, it shall be printed.

A NEW Commander, we observe, has been sent out by the Admiralty for H. M. steamer "Spiteful," whicharrived at Madras on the 14th instant; and a Madras contemporary says that the Hon'ble E. J. V. Morton is to go back to the "Octavia," now at Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mahableshwur writes to the "Bombay Guardian"—"That shower in Bombay affected the whole country. The clouds passed up over these hills, and the extra amount of latent heat required by the change in the air, made it cold here and for more than 200 miles from Bombay."

"WE are glad to learn," says the "Sindian," "that the Government of India have abolished municipal dues on all cotton and wool exported from this port. The municipal commissioners here are preparing a new schedule of duties, wherein they have been requested to exclude the items of cotton and wool."

THE "Sind News" says that about a month ago Government ordered the immediate prosecution of the Kurrachee harbour works, for which purpose the sum of rupees seventeen lakhs had been sanctioned. Quarterly reports of expenditure, as well as of the effects of the works as they progress, are to be submitted to Government.

MAURITIUS papers to the 28th of January, state that the fever was still on the increase, the daily admissions to hospital having risen to 9. A return of the total deaths of the colony during last year shows, however, that the fever had been much less fatal in its results than in the previous year, the number in 1868 having been only 19,011 against 41,100 in 1867.

IN discharging the rule under the *mandamus* granted in the case of Wilson vs. Hogg, Mr. Justice Phear intimated that he did so because he held he had no power to interfere with the Magistrate's decision. He abstained from commenting on the evidence given in the Police Court, as he thought it was not becoming for him to do so. The rule was discharged without costs.

THE "Freemason's Magazine" (London) mentions that the Grand Master has selected Colonel Francis Burdett (late of H. M.'s 17th Lancers) to be representative of the Irish Grand Lodge in the Grand Lodge of England, vice the Earl of Mayo, who resigned that post a short time since, upon accepting the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India. We learn from the "Indian Daily News" that His Excellency has consented to be the Patron of the Order of Freemasonry in India, and we congratulate the Masonic Craft upon this important accession to their strength.

WE learn from the "Sindian" that Mr. Raymond West, the Acting Judicial Commissioner, was expected in Kurrachee very shortly from Hyderabad, in order, amongst other things, to hear the appeal of Merwanjee Nowrojee Meerwaila. Mr. Rochefort, barrister-at-law, was to appear for the appellant. Mr. West will, it was believed, proceed on furlough to England by the end of this month.

A KURRACHEE contemporary states that through the efforts of Major Tyrwhitt, the Political Superintendent Tuur and Parkur, the sufferings of the distressed who have entered British territory from Marwar, have been greatly alleviated, by the additional grant of seventeen thousand rupees placed at his disposal recently by the Commissioner in Sind; and that Major Wallace has instructed the Deputy Collector of Hallia to provide employment for the impoverished Marwarrees who may enter the districts under his charge.

MR. R. LAMBERT, the Supernumerary Deputy Collector in the Hydrabad Collectorate, was lying ill at Hydrabad a few days ago. It seems that this gentleman fell off his horse about two years ago when his left arm sustained serious injury. A short time since an abcess, we are told, had formed itself on the injured arm, which it was found necessary to cut open. The operation was gone through with great skill by the medical officer who attended him, and we are glad to find that Mr. Lambert has so far recovered as to be able to resume his duties.—*Sindian.*

WRITING in the early part of the month, the Hyderabad correspondent of the "Englishman" remarks that cholera is still prevalent at Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Former residents devoted nearly their whole attention to the trading interests of the Berars, and were intent on improving the quality of cotton, abolishing transit duties, and the like. Mr. Saunders appears to direct his attention in a special manner to the wants of the lower orders of the population. He has already secured their gratitude and good will. The export of grain towards Poona and the Bombay districts continues. In former years the Berars used to supply the markets of Hyderabad with grain. The merchants persist in stating that the cost of transport by Brinjaras is less expensive than by railway. The correspondent mentions a report that the G. I. P. Railway is about to throw out a branch from the Barsee station to the town of the same name. The branch will be about 20 miles in length. The rumour is confirmed, to a certain extent, by the fact that rails have been collected along the proposed line, and a handsome bridge, which is nearly finished, thrown across the Seena river.

THE "Madras Mail" reprints as a legislative curiosity the Indian "Press Gagging Act" passed nearly twelve years ago, and calls up the following reminiscenses of the time of its enactment:—"On the 25th June the 'Friend of India' published a leading article headed 'The Centenary of Plassy,' which the Governor General in Council considered 'fraught with mischief and calculated at the present time to spread disaffection towards the British Government, both among its native subjects and among dependent and allied states,' and accordingly the printers of the 'Friend' were 'warned.' The 'Madras Athenæum' was 'warned,' and the 'Bangalore Herald' 'suppressed' for reprinting the article (before the Government notification appeared)—and the latter journal was only allowed to reappear on condition of the editor being dismissed. On the 3rd July the 'Friend' was again 'warned,' as was the 'Dacca News' on the 10th August; and on the 18th September the Bengal 'Hurkaru,' the oldest journal in India, was suppressed. On the 23rd of the same month the Bombay Government warned the editors of English and native newspapers against extracting an article from the London 'Press.' The 'Madras Examiner' was threatened on the 10th August for reprinting a paragraph that had originally appeared in the 'Hurkara' to the effect that, 'the Madras Government had recommended to the Supreme Government the immediate removal of Doctor Balfour from the Government Agency at Chepauk, for alleged acts of oppression.' The Government stifled criticism for a time in Indian journals, but found itself powerless to cope with the criticisms from Indian pens that appeared so profusely in London papers. Thus in the long run, the Gagging Act notwithstanding, truth prevailed, and Indian public opinion had its say in the world."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, 19TH FEBRUARY.

The Conference has accepted the answer of Greece to the Protocol, and has declared the rupture between that country and Turkey to be over.

The Conference, having finished its labours, has been dissolved.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, 19TH FEBRUARY.

Admiral Houston Stewart has been appointed Governor of Greenwich Hospital, but with a reduced salary.

Addresses in reply to the Speech from the Throne have been adopted by both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Commons last night Mr. Lowe, replying to Mr. Fawcett, said that the Indian Government had telegraphed that they had expended £7,000,000 on the Abyssinian Expedition, of which sum £4,000,000 had already been repaid by the Home Government.

The Committee of the Belgian Senate has reported in favour of the adoption of the Luxembourg Railway Bill.

Mr. W. H. Smith has been declared duly elected for Westminster.

General Balfour's resignation of his post at the War Office has been declined.

The Conference, before dissolving, accepted the reply of Greece, and declared the diplomatic relations of that country with Turkey to be *ipso facto* re-established.

The thanks of the Conference for the deference paid by King George to their counsels have also been conveyed to Athens.

The Czar has telegraphed to the King congratulating His Majesty upon his adhesion to the Protocol.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, 20TH FEBRUARY.

His Royal Highness Prince Leopold is seriously ill.

The reception by Her Majesty of the addresses from Parliament has been postponed.

Mr. Child and Mr. Lane, Directors of the Merchants Company, Limited, have been committed for trial.

The Hartlepool and Wick election petitions have been withdrawn.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

Telegrams from Paris state that the tone of the French Press towards Belgium is of a threatening character. The *Independence Belges* say that the real cause of irritation is the liberty of the Belgian Constitution.

LONDON, 17TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very irregular.

Fair Dhollera 10½d.

An advance in the rate of discount is shortly expected.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 18TH FEBRUARY.

The Committee of the Senate at New York has disapproved of the Alabama Convention.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, 18TH FEBRUARY.

A Committee of the Senate on the foreign relations of America has unanimously agreed to recommend the rejection of the Alabama Claims Treaty.

The Committee is in favour of the treaty respecting the Island of St. Juan.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

CALCUTTA, 19TH FEB., 4-13 P.M.

Govt. Paper. { Fours Rs. 5. Fives Rs. 8¾. Fives and a half, Rs. 13.

Exchange, six months' sight, 2s.
Freights, Dead weight, Rice, £1 10s.
Jute, £2.
Linseed, nominal.
Shirtings Rs. 5-7 to Rs. 5-8.
Madapollams, Rs. 2-8 to 2-9.
Mule Twist, 6 annas 1 pie.
Market for piece-goods, quiet.
Market for Twist, better.

THE SHIP "CALCUTTA"—LOSS OF THE CAPTAIN AND THIRTY MEN.

THE Director of the Indo-European Telegraph forwarded the following telegram to Government on Friday the 19th instant:—"Major Champain telegraphs to Colonel Goldsmid as follows: "*Calcutta* came into collision off Lizard, captain and thirty men lost. Vessel abandoned but brought into Plymouth by the *Terrible* in a sinking state. Seventy miles cable had been thrown overboard to lighten ship. We have the *Calcutta* in dock, and two hundred miles cable safe; hope to pick up the seventy. We expect *Calcutta* will start afresh in April. *Tweed* detained but sails on the 17th February. We think *Tweed's* cable should be laid and buoyed immediately, and *Calcutta's* cable laid after monsoon."

SIGNOR STEFFANI'S CONCERT.

THE afternoon concert at the Town Hall was on the whole, an admirable performance, and we are convinced that the Bombay public, had they known the quality of the entertainment, would have attended in larger numbers. What we may call drawing-room music, executed by trained professionals, is very rare in Bombay, and those who were fortunate enough to attend the concert on Saturday enjoyed a pleasure which may not again be offered to the public for a twelvemonth. We wish especially to record our admiration of Signor Steffani's performances on the violin. They were characterized not only by great precision of touch and tone, but by grace and expression. Next to the human voice (some think the voice inferior) no instrument can compare with the violin in depth, breadth, force, fineness, and variety of expression; certainly in pathos the violin approaches very closely to the perfection of the voice, whose superiority lies in the marriage of language to exquisite sound. Signor Steffani showed also that he was capable of those difficult *tours de force* which are more marvellous than pleasing, although even here he never offended the taste. The applause so freely given was well deserved. What would have been our satisfaction had the concert been given in some room less ill-suited to the purpose than the Town Hall? We verily believe that the more delicate beauties of the music were all lost in consequence of the echo in the hall. It was the same with the admirable piano-forte playing of Signor Inzoli. That he is an excellent pianist, we have no doubt, but it is impossible to say that a correct idea of his abilities could be formed in that place. Signor Desserini has a fine organ, and he will probably sing well when he has had practice and culture in some school of music, which will enable him to develop his taste and to acquire a mastery over his voice. When will Bombay have a good Theatre? Calcutta and even Manilla sustain an opera. Bombay has literally nothing.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 29TH JANUARY.

I AM at length glad to announce the issue of the new Red Sea Telegraph scheme, under the same auspices as those of which I have more than once spoken. It came out yesterday, though its appearance was heralded by an announcement in the money article of the *Daily Telegraph* two days before. The title of the Company is the "British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, Limited," and the directors are—Mr. John Pender, chairman; Sir James Anderson, the managing director of the Anglo-Mediterranean Company; Baron Erlanger; Colonel Glover, late Director General of Telegraphs in India; Lord William Hay, chairman of the Anglo-Mediterranean; Mr. T. D. Hornby; Mr. Philip Rawson, one of the late Liberal candidates for Salford; and Sir Charles Wingfield, now M. P. for Gravesend, but at one period "King of Oude." The capital is £1,200,000 in 1,20,000 shares of £10 each, but the cash subscription will only be for £550,000, of which £380,000 has already been subscribed, leaving £170,000 for the public. A contract has been made with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company to make and lay the cable for a sum of £1,000,000, of which £540,000 is to be in cash, and the remaining £460,000 in paid-up shares. Of the other share capital the amount of £190,000 is to be reserved, £137,500 of it being devoted to the purpose of a bonus of 25 per cent. to all original subscribers or their nominees on the opening of the line for traffic. This is rather an ingenious idea to help the prompt subscription of the shares, and will, I think, prove effectual. Finally, £10,000 is kept for preliminary expenses, engineering, &c. The Company is incorporated, the prospectus states, for the purpose of construct- ing a line between Suez, Aden, and Bombay, so as to complete a direct and reliable line of telegraphic communication between Europe and India with a view to future extensions to China and Australia. The route intended to be taken is the same as that recommended by the Parliamentary Committee, of which Mr. Crawford, M.P., was chairman in 1866, and it is mentioned that the Admiralty have recently obtained an excellent line of soundings from Aden to Bombay. From the singular calmness of the seas between Bombay and Suez at certain seasons, the risks of submerging the cable are greatly below those successfully overcome in the case of the Atlantic lines. Except through France the whole line between England and India will be in English hands and worked by English clerks, agreements with the Anglo-Mediterranean and the Telegraph Construcion Companies are all moving up. The visible profits made are attractive, and there is also an undefined sort of impression that we are only on the threshhold of an immense development of this form of enterprise. The immense South Atlantic project by Africa and Brazil, which I spoke of a few letters back, is still *in petto*. The queer thing is, that although its existence is an "open secret," and the Frenchman who promotes it has an office in Cornhill with the name of the intended company on the doors, large as life, nobody says a word on the subject. I suspect it will sink under its own weight—be smothered by its very vastness.

The preliminary investigation into the charge against the directors of Overend, Gurney, & Co., Limited, has ended in their all being committed for trial. It is a sad business. The Lord Mayor gave his decision on Wednesday in a densely crowded Court, and I am ashamed to say that the announcement was received with a burst of illtimed cheering. If a keen sense of wounded honour and a regard for our commercial repute had dictated the applause, I would still have called it a display of abominably bad taste, but the fact is that the manifestation came from a knot of vindictive shareholders,—the same men who tried in Chancery and through the House of Lords to shuffle off their liability to the creditors of the concern, and who, unsuccessful in that attempt, then turned on the directors. They had lost heavily and they wanted something for their money. If we cannot get it back, was the idea, let us take it out in revenge of another sort. Yet that same crowd which cheered the news of a committal was almost shamed into a change of tone by the conduct of the accused men. Mr. John Henry Gurney rose and, with the simple dignity of a true gentleman, declared his entire innocence of the chargo. Mr. Barclay, turning his face to the audience, made a short statement, so manifestly truthful and straightforward that they cheered him till the roof rang again. Mr. Harry Gordon said a few words, protesting his innocence, and then hung down his head and sobbed convulsively. Mr. Rennie read a long and elaborate statement, explaining the connection of his firm (Cavan, Lubback, & Co.) with the Gurneys, and showing on what figures and calculations he came to the conclusion, when the Company was formed, that the insolvent balances of about three millions sterling (to which amount the old firm had fallen behind) would be amply covered by the offered guarantees. He, too, was heartily cheered. Then came the closing scene. They were committed for trial at the next Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, but were admitted to bail, the amount, however, being much heavier than at the previous adjournments. It was fixed at £20,000 for each of the defendants—his personal recognisance of £10,000 and two sureties of £5,000 each. The following is the list of bail; for Mr. John Henry Gurney, Mr. J. Gurney Hoare and Mr. C. T. Lucas; for Mr. H. E. Gurney, Mr. George Moore and Mr. H. E. Buxton; for Mr. Harry George Gordon, Mr. Kirkman Hodgson and Mr. Charles Oppenheim; for Mr. Birkbeck, Sir John Lubback and Mr. Joseph Hoare; for Mr. Rennie, Mr. Burnley Hume and Mr. H. McChlery; and for Mr. Barclay, Mr. R. C. L. Bevan and Mr. J. G. Barclay. To any man who knows the City this list speaks for itself. Mr. Oppenheim himself told me within half an hour after all was over that he never witnessed such a sight as the crowd of first class City men pressing forward to offer themselves as bail. I believe I speak the sentiments of every man in the City who is capable of putting two and two together, when I say that not one individual of the host that call themselves friends of the six accused, would, if they were convicted to-morrow, in the slightest degree alter his opinion as to their perfect innocence of the charge of conspiring to defraud. A man who believes that Mr. Gordon went into the concern with the deliberate intention of swindling the public is a man on whom argument would be thrown away, and I shall be hugely surprised if even a jury of British grocers came to any other conclusion.

We are yet a long way, however, from the close of the enquiry. Application was to be made to-day to remove the case by writ of *certiorari* to the Court of Queen's Bench as a special jury case

BOMBAY.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF will see officers on business between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock on Wednesdays. His Excellency will also be happy to receive visitors between 3 and 5 o'clock on the same days.

A MEETING of the shareholders of the Bombay and London Bank is to be held to-day in the Fort, for the purpose of concerting fresh measures to resist to the utmost the calls made by the liquidator upon them.

WE learn that Mr. Walter Knox, Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, proceeds home, at an early date, on a short period of leave. Mr. LeMessurier, chief engineer, will take charge of the Agent's office, and Mr. Dewar will act for the chief engineer.

COSTS IN THE HIGH COURT—On Saturday, the Chief Justice ordered a suit to be struck out from the list for the day as the summons had not been returned. In such cases, he said, it might be seen before the day fixed for hearing that the case would not be ready, and an application could then be made to the Judge in Chambers for a further postponement. An application in Chambers would save a deal of unnecessary costs; and such motions as the present were simply (added the learned judge) the fault of the attornies, who seemed to delight in increasing the costs.

THE ORGAN AND THE WORSHIPPERS.—We have heard a great deal of the power of music. It has charms to soothe the savage breast; but the civilized heart is, it appears, proof against it, if we may judge from the history of the Cathedral Organ. The gentleman who obtained this organ for St. Thomas' church is an accomplished musician, and obligingly presides at the instrument at the Sunday Services. He has never been reimbursed for the expense incurred in getting it out from home. There has been a great deal of correspondence in the columns of one of our contemporaries, with reference to this matter, and astonishment is expressed that the attendants at the Cathedral should be content to 'get their music for nothing.' They listen to this music with exceeding pleasure, no doubt, but somehow or other the exquisite harmony fails to reach the place where their conscience is situated. This suggests a doubt whether music can be regarded as a means of sanctification. If it is not able to make men pay their debts, does it really enable them to enter into communion with God? Would not an earnest out-spoken sermon be more successful in carrying conviction to the hearts of the worshippers?—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—His Grace the Archbishop of Goa left Bombay for Portugal by the mail steamer on Saturday last. In the course of the afternoon of that day a great number of the elite of the Portuguese community, both priests and laymen, assembled at the Colaba Chapel to attend His Grace's embarkation. At about 4 o'clock the Archbishop, followed by those assembled, left his residence for the Wellington Pier, where he was met by another large party who were awaiting his arrival. Captain Henry had kindly sent the tug-steamer *Bandora* to take the Archbishop on board the mail steamer, but having already accepted a boat placed at his disposal by H. E. the Governor, His Grace did not make use of the *Bandora*, but returned to Captain Henry his best thanks for his kindness. Every one at the pier having kissed his ring [illegible] hands with all his friends and acquaintances, left for the mail steamer in company with a party of the clergy and laity. During the fortnight that he stayed in Bombay great demonstrations of respect and attachment were manifested towards him by those subject[illegible] his jurisdiction. His Grace visited His Ex[illegible] the Governor on Monday last, and on Tuesday held a Confirmation at Bandora and received an address at the Mahim Church. On Thursday he held a Confirmation at the Cathedral of N. S. da Gloria at Mazagon, and in the afternoon visited St. Mary's Institution at Byculla, where he was received by His Lordship Bishop Meurin. On the morning of his departure he held an Ordination at the Colaba Chapel.

BISHOP DOUGLAS AMONG THE SEAMEN.—Yesterday morning the Right Rev. Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Bombay, preached to a considerable audience of seamen, including commanders and their wives, on board the ship *Talisman*, the splendid poop of which was tastefully fitted up for the occasion by the officers and men, under the kind and able direction of Captain Bartlett, the commander. The Bishop arrived shortly before eleven o'clock in a boat kindly placed at his disposal for the occasion by Commander Robinson, Acting Superintendent of H. M.'s Dockyard and Bombay Marine. After the reading of the usual morning prayers and ante-communion service, in which the Bishop took part with the Rev. William Brown Keer, the Harbour Chaplain S. P. G., His Lordship gave a lucid and impressive exposition of Matt. xv., 21-28, the Gospel for the day. The Bishop dwelt especially on the circumstance that at this season of Lent, our attention is directed to the fact that the devil in his power over us for evil yields only to the superior and divine power of the Almighty Saviour; and noticed in detail the example of humble, persevering, and faithful prayer of the Canaanitish woman, under her several discouragements, and her ultimate success and triumph in the assurance, "O woman, great is thy faith, be it unto thee even as thou wilt." In conclusion the Bishop enlarged on the story of the Canaanitish alien as an encouragement to all who seek to vanquish and overcome the temptations and sins that arise from the world, the flesh, and the devil, exhorting all thus to seek, and assuring them that such seeking could not fail, but would issue, not only in pardon of past sin, but in divine strength and grace, whereby its indwelling power should be subdued and they be enabled to serve their God and Saviour in newness of life. The sermon was listened to with evident attention. The Holy Communion was afterwards administered, and the Bishop departed apparently much pleased with his visit.

INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.—On Saturday last the Director of the Indo-European Telegraph forwarded a telegram to Government, reporting that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

MESSRS. BADHAM & CO.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that Earl Mayo, following the example of his predecessors, the late Earls Canning and Elgin, and Sir John Lawrence, has extended his patronage to our enterprising fellow-townsmen, Messrs. Badham & Co.

THE HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Khalia Khundoo, a vagrant, was on Saturday placed before the Acting Chief Magistrate, and charged with having on the 18th inst., between sunset and sunrise, robbed one James Davis of a silver watch and gold chain, of the value of Rs. 130. The prosecutor said—"I am carriage examiner on the G. I. P. Railway. The watch now before the Court is mine, also the guard attached. I missed both between 10 and 11 at night on the 18th instant. I had been at the Circus and was going on to Kalbadevi road, where I had engaged a bed for the night. I was knocked down on the road by the prisoner, who then and there robbed me of this watch and chain. I raised an alarm, and Mr. Mills, Superintendent of Police, came to my rescue. I only saw my watch again when I was taken to the police station." After the examination of several witnesses, the Magistrate committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY.—Bapoo Pandowjee Jadhow, a Maratha, was charged at the instance of Ajeetnull Dhunrop, at the Fort Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. John Connon, with criminal misappropriation of property, under the following circumstances:—It appears that the complainant was moonim in Bombay of the firm of Gunneshdas Thackoordas from 9th January to 29th December 1868; and that before that period he was acting as the cash-keeper, and one Kuppoorchund Runsordas as the moonim of the firm. In October 1867 a hoondi for Rs. 1,000, written in the Marwaree characters and language, was presented for acceptance to the said firm by one Vullubdas Manchund. The date of the hoondi was 23rd October, and was payable fifteen days after date. It was drawn upon the firm by one Chunderbhan Heeralal, an agent of the firm at Angolee; and it was in favour of one Gopal Naik Shaloo, of Biswath. The amount of the hoondi was paid to Vullubdas Nanchund on due date through the hands of the accused, who was in the employ of the firm, and whose duty it was to make payments of moneys as directed, and to do the business of a Marathi writer. According to the custom, a copy of the hoondi was taken in a book of the firm kept for that purpose. In April 1868 another hoondi for Rs. 1,000, also written in the Marwaree characters, dated 19th March 1868, and payable fifteen days after date, written by the said Chunderbhan Heeralal, upon the firm, and in favour of Gopal Naik Shaloo, was presented for acceptance by a man who represented himself as belonging to or being one Succaram Luxamon Chatty, the holder of the hoondi. It seemed that the killadar of the firm, one Dhurumchund Moteechund, sent the sum of Rs. 1,000 to the address of Suckaram Luxamon Chatty, through one Heeria Joshee. The prisoner met Heeria Joshee on his way back to the place of business of the firm, and said that he knew the man to whom Heeria was directed to pay Rs. 1,000, and that he would pay the amount to that man himself. The amount of the hoondi was paid to the prisoner and he appropriated the same to his own use: hence the present charge against him. The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till the 23rd instant. Mr. Cleary appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Hurryshunker for the defence.

A HILL CART POST TO MAHABLESHWUR.

THE following letter from the Officiating Post Master General, explaining the circumstances under which he opened, during three months in the hot season of last year, an experimental hill cart post between Kowta and Mahableshwur, was on Saturday last placed at the disposal of the press:—

FROM F. R. HOGG, Esq., Officiating Post Master General, Bombay.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department.

Post Master General's Camp, Belgaum, 3rd Feb. 1869.

SIR,—Having regard to the importance of the Abyssinian mails, and with the view also of quick daily communication between Bombay and Mahableshwur, and furnishing a much needed convenience to travellers, I opened during three months in the hot season of last year an experimental hill cart post between Kowta and Mahableshwur. The cost of this experimental establishment amounted to Rs. 620 monthly; about half of which was recovered from passengers per hill cart, or excess fares between Poona and Kowta paid by passengers coming to or from the Hills.

There being no Abyssinian Mails to convey this year, I wish to consult Government as to the necessity for adopting steps towards the establishment of a similar hill cart post during the approaching hot season.

The question for decision is whether the advantages resulting from the arrival of the post three hours earlier at Mahableshwur and the convenience afforded to travellers, official or non-official, is commensurate with an outlay of Rs. 300 per month (the estimated cost after deducting probable income from fares.)

It must be explained that the existing postal foot establishment between Kowta and Mahableshwur must be maintained, whether the hill cart runs or not, as a horsed cart cannot ply by night on the hill road, and the summary temporary dismissal of old servants would entail an unwarrantable hardship on the runners, which could not fail to prejudice the future working of the line.—I have, &c.,

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—Government desire that the dawk be established this season.

THE CURRENCY OF ZANZIBAR.

THE following letter, addressed by Dr. Kirk, H. M.'s Consul at Zanzibar, to the Bombay Government, regarding the currency of Zanzibar, has been placed at the disposal of the press by the Chamber of Commerce:—

To C. GOZNE, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Zanzibar, 12th November, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to communicate, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the long-debated question of the Zanzibar currency has at last been brought to a close. The difficulties experienced in the settlement of this affair arose entirely from the conflicting interests of the various nationalities here represented. The Americans were naturally unwilling to lose the advantage they had gained, while French merchants, now the chief importers of coin, labouring under a serious disadvantage, were anxious for an immediate change. As far as English interests were concerned, I believe we occupied a neutral position. What we lost by the undervaluation of the sovereign, was far more than balanced by the premium on the rupee.

On the 1st November, the agreement entered into by the Sultan with the American Consul, and tacitly concurred in by the other Consulates, had expired, and as the Sultan showed little disposition to move in the matter, as he had promised, I addressed a letter to His Highness, requesting to be informed which coin had been decided on as the future dollar of the Zanzibar State, whether it would be German Crown as before, or the American dollar now artificially its equivalent. I pointed out at the same time through his Secretary, that on learning the unit of account selected by His Highness, I should be in a position to inform him as to the relative intrinsic value of the English and Indian coins.

His Highness at once intimated through his Secretary, that the German silver dollar of Maria Theresa, known here as the "Shami" dollar, had always been, and would continue to be, the money of Zanzibar; but he said that he found himself in a difficult position, as the Americans urged strongly for two years' delay previous to any change, and were prepared to assert that by equalizing their coin to the German dollar, he had taken the American gold as the money of account, in terms of which they had kept their accounts. Such an act as this would amount to virtual repudiation of their debts, which are chiefly due to British Indians, to the amount of two per cent., for which there could be no remedy short of a lengthened lawsuit in America. I therefore consented to a compromise, allowing one year to elapse before the commencement of the new rule, by which the black dollar continues to be the standard of account throughout the Kingdom of Zanzibar, while all other money, of whatever nation, is left to take its market value, as is at present the case with the copper currency.

To this agreement the American and German Consuls have placed their names, and I find the measure gives great satisfaction to the British Indian population, who, by the sudden depreciation of the American coin, would have been serious losers. But little confusion is likely to be experienced by the fluctuation of coin. At the present day no one would think of making large payments in depreciated coin which command almost their true value in the market.

In order to give confidence and to save trouble in the adjudication of claims in Her Majesty's Consular Court after the expiry of one year, I have intimated that all coins will be estimated in Her Majesty's Consular Court, after that date at their intrinsic value, as determined by the Bombay Mint. What the ultimate result of this measure of the Sultan may be, it is difficult to predict. The Americans have ceased to import coin, finding cotton goods more profitable; while the French, even now under existing disadvantages, have become the chief importers of coin. I must state that in my opinion His Highness has done wisely in retaining the old German Crown as his unit of account. * * *—I have &c.,

JOHN KIRK.

A PATERNAL GOVERNMENT.—The Government of Wurtemberg has ordered that the third-class carriages on the various railways in the country shall be warmed in winter as well as the others.

"GOING TO POT."—This, like the kindred phrase "getting into hot water," is a relic of the barbarous policy of boiling to death, which was inflicted on poisoners in the olden time.—*Notes and Queries.*

NO WONDER.—A tourist from the South met a canny Scotch peasant on a Highland road and thought of starting a conversation. "A magnificent tree that!" cried he, pointing to a tall fir at the road side;—"how finely it's growing!" "Nae Wunder" was the Scot's dry reply. "How, my good man, how is it no wonder?" "Because it has naething tae dae!"—The tourist walked on.

SOMETHING LIKE A HORSEMAN.—In a long review of the "Memoirs of the Earls of Granard," which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday, we read that one extremely able member of the Forbes family, "after this made frequent journeys to and from Ireland, and for a long time he performed these journeys on horseback." The *Times* may well say he was a remarkable man. So was is horse a remarkable horse.—*Free Lance.*

COOL CONSOLATION.—Mr. Louth, the Arabian traveller, says thus:—"When an Arab woman intends to marry again after the death of her husband, she comes, in the night before her second marriage, to the grave of her dead husband. Here she kneels and prays to him, and entreats him not to be offended—not to be jealous! As, however, she fears he *will* be jealous and angry, the widow brings with her a donkey, laden with two goat skins of water. Her prayers and entreaties done, she proceeds to pour on the grave the water, to keep the first husband cool under the irritating circumstances about to take place; and having well saturated him, she departs."

A PARIS correspondent states that when the Empress Eugenie is about to pass from her apartment to her dressing-room, the *femme de chambre* touches an electric bell that corresponds with the room over head. Thereupon a trap-door in the ceiling of the dressing-room opens, and the toilette the Empress has signified her intention of wearing is lowered from above—petticoats, slip, dress, tunics, all ready to put on, one inside the other with their trimmings of flowers and ribbons, flounces, and lace. A quarter of an hour after she is dressed, necklace, jewels, and ear-rings are in their places, and then the hair-dresser is summoned; for the Empress comes to the usual fashion, leaves her *coiffure* to the last. The whole process is completed in less than half an hour.

POCKET-PICKING IN MADRAS.—Young Madras is advancing, making rapid strides in fact, thanks to our civilising efforts. This morning a British tar standing, as we are told, gazing admiringly at the ships in the harbour —as is the wont, as everybody knows, of British tars,—positively had his pockets picked in broad day light, by two nimble oily-skinned lads. The young Artful Dodgers, however, were either a little too rash in this instance or were not quite *au fait* in their calling, for they were seized in the very act. The tar, in fact, proved to be a Tartar, and very soon lodged the young pilferers in the Police Station. Another case is reported to us where an East Indian lad had his pocket picked in one of the markets, whither he had been sent by his parents to make purchases. We are assured that pocket-picking is freely practised in the Googelly Bazaar, and we mention the fact for the information of the Police. If somebody would only pick their pockets, it would probably make them a little more lively.—*Madras Mail, Feb. 16.*

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

A LARGE number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the bungalow of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Malabar Hill, on Saturday afternoon, on the occasion of the annual exhibition of the Alexandra Institution. Lord Napier of Magdala presided over the meeting, and Mrs. Fitzgerald was present, and gracefully presented the prizes to the pupils. The proceedings commenced by the pupils singing some pieces of music in admirable style, and several recitations were delivered by different young ladies in a manner which showed, not only that they had been carefully trained, but also that the young ladies are thoroughly acquainted with the English language. The pupils were examined as to the meaning of English words by Mr. McDonald, of the Scottish High School, which part of the exhibition also passed off very satisfactorily. We last year congratulated Mrs. and Miss Mitchell upon the admirable manner in which the young ladies under their tuition sang and recited, and we are certain that all who were present at the exhibition on Saturday will join us in again congratulating these ladies on their success. This institution, the object of which is to give young native ladies the benefits of an English education, is not so much supported or so numerously attended as might be expected in these days, when so many native gentlemen have experienced the advantages of such an education; but native prejudices are being removed gradually, and we have no doubt that in a few years the Alexandra School will become one of the most highly appreciated, as it is one of the most useful and worthy, institutions in Bombay.

A large number of very handsome prizes having been presented to the pupils by Mrs. Fitzgerald,

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee then remarked that what the visitors had now seen was but an exhibition, not an examination. To examine these pupils to the extent of their knowledge, going into the meaning of each word, was a task into which they could not enter at a meeting of this sort, but the directors invited ladies and gentlemen to visit the schools and examine them at their proper time. (Applause.)

The secretary then read the following report by the directors:—

"In submitting for your adoption the report for the past year, the board of directors wish to draw your attention to what has been done and what is wanted to be done. Before doing so the board would make some preliminary observations. While so much has been said and written for so many years about what has been done and is still doing for the enlightenment of the women of this country and for the improvement of their mental, moral, and social condition; while schools upon schools have been established and multiplied in and out of Bombay; supported with or without Government aid, by public subscriptions, or by individual endowments for giving secular education to the females of this country in Gujarathi and Guzerathi; it is a striking fact that there has not been and is not up to this day a single school for native females where the English language is made the medium for their or where the European system of education is introduced save the solitary school belonging to this, the Alexandra Institution. It stands alone in this respect.

"It is, however, a matter of regret, that an institution such as ours, with such high aims and with such a high object as that of raising the women of this country to the height of European civilization, should be so little encouraged and appreciated by the public generally, and especially by the natives themselves, who are the parties whom it is intended to benefit.

"There is this to be said for the native portion of the community, that prejudice has existed and does exist among natives in general, and even in the minds of those who are in possession of wealth, position, influence, against giving English education to their females.

"The spread of malo education, especially of the higher sort, its beneficial results in individual instances, together with judicious European influence, especially that of Government officers and others of high position in society, have done and are doing a great deal to soften native prejudices against this and kindred objects, as board of directors are not therefore without hope that with increased and renewed exertions on the part of the supporters and friends of this institution its object will be more widely known, better appreciated, and it cannot fail to enlist a larger amount of sympathy and encouragement from Europeans and natives than before.

FUNDS IN HAND.

"How to increase and how to invest our funds is a subject of vital importance affecting the stability and prosperity of our institution.

"The auditor's report (appendix A) does not exhibit a promising picture. It shows a deficiency on the credit side and increase on the debit side of account in the treasurer's book.

"By rule 8 of the by-laws, 'every donors of rupees one hundred (Rs. 100) in one sum shall be declared a member, and every donor of rupees one thousand and upwards a life governor, and by rule 9, 'every donor of rupees twenty-five shall be declared a subscriber to the institution.' These several classes of supports have their respective rights and power assigned to them in the government of the institution.

"The institution was founded in 1864 by a realization of rupees sixty thousand. By rule 29 of the bye-laws it was provided that as soon as the amount should increase to rupees one lac (one hundred thousand), the same should be invested in trust. There were at that time good hopes of increasing the fund to the abovementioned sum, from the interest of which the founder and those who acted along with him believed to be sufficient to place the institution on a solid basis.

"The sad crisis and monetary convulsion which soon followed in Bombay unhappily rendered abortive that fond expectation.

"The board of directors have, therefore, to submit for your adoption a recommendation to amend section 29 of the bye-laws aforesaid, to the effect of altering one lac to fifty thousand rupees, in other words as soon as rupees fifty thousand are left clear in the treasurer's hands, the property shall be invested in trust, from the interest thereof added to the ordinary subscription or other donations from any other source to maintain the establishment, studying economy so as to make both ends meet.

PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOL.

"The board of directors have the pleasure of laying the reports B. C. and D., from the lady superintendent and head governess, and from the lady and gentlemen examiners. These reports are eminently satisfactory; they speake for themselves.

"Mrs. Mitchell's endeavours as lady superintendent and head governess are praiseworthy in bringing about the satisfactory results of the examination. She has, it is evident, from what the board of directors have observed, gained a hold on the affections of the young ladies under charge. They love and esteem her rather than fear her as their school-mistress, and there is a natural exchange of the most cordial and amiable feelings. The board of directors cannot therefore close this report, without recording their appreciation of Mrs. Mitchell's services, and those of her daughter who assists her; nor without recording their thankful acknowledgments to Mrs. G. R. Wilson and Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, and also to Messrs. Duthie and Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehtta, for their kindness in undertaking the trouble of examining the young ladies in the several branches of study in which they have engaged, and reporting them. Messrs. D. R. Colah and Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee have sent in their resignations as members of the board on account of absence for a time from Bombay, which the board of directors have accepted with unfeigned regret.

"Mr. D. R. Kolah has not only been on the board as a member, but also as honorary secretary of the institution from the time of its foundation. The very able assistance he has given to his colleagues, and the very efficient way in which he has performed his onerous duties as secretary, has been deserving of sincere commendation and grateful acknowledgment. The board feel persuaded that they could not have had a more valuable colleague, or a more painstaking secretary.

"Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee has not been on the board for such a long period. For the last three months he has kindly acted as secretary during Mr. Kolah's absence, short as Mr. Sorabjee's term of office has been, he has shown a commendable zeal and lively interest in the cause and progress of the institution, for which the board feels deeply grateful. Though these two gentlemen have resigned in consequence of temporary absence from Bombay, the board of directors trust they may be induced again to accept office on a vacancy occurring on their return.

"Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee and Dr. Dhairajram Dulputram have been elected by the board under rule 16th of the bye-laws, to supply the vacancies of president and secretary. Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama having paid the compliment to the former gentlemen in resigning the chair in his favour."

Lord Napier then said Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has given me much pleasure to accept the invitation of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee to be present this evening in order to show the very great respect and regard which I entertain for the Parsee community. (Applause.) I am quite sure that if our young and beautiful Princess whose name has so happily been given to the school were here, she would be very much gratified to see so many young ladies, all of them I hope earnestly desiring to learn English and to qualify themselves for taking their places with their educated sisterhood of the West. I believe that there has been no greater bar to free and social intercourse between ourselves and our fellow-subjects in India, not even the barrier of caste has been so great an obstacle, as the Eastern ideas generally of the position of women with regard to education. A great many Europeans have devoted themselves to the manners and customs of India and have gained the respect and affection of many of the natives of this country; and many of the advanced natives of India have visited Europe and there gained admission to the social circles of the Western World. But these were merely the fringes of society. The great difference which has existed with regard to the education and social position of woman in the East and West has been the real difficulty and barrier which has prevented that intercommunion, that social intercourse and confidence, which we all desire should prevail between ourselves and our fellow-subjects here. (Applause.) It has been very gratifying to me indeed to see throughout the country so many places where the education of women has commenced. In every part of this presidency where I have been I have found schools for females—some very large and successful schools, others not perhaps not so good, but all moving on in the good path, all assisted and encouraged by European ladies, really sisters of mercy, though they are not ladies whose lives are devoted exclusively to religion; yet still they are sisters of mercy, because they endeavour to share the educational blessings which they have received with their sisters in this country. (Applause.) I believe that our gracious and beloved Princess would be extremely gratified should she ever learn the success of the school which bears her name here, and she will be greatly interested to learn the prospect of advancement which is held out by it amongst the people over whom at some distant day—we hope a very distant, but still at some distant day—she will reign. (Applause.) I have great pleasure in seeing here and taking this opportunity of speaking of one who has been elevated to the highest point in the respect and regard of the people of Bombay and this presidency. I need not mention the name of the gentleman, but I thought that the Governor the other day most happily alluded to his endeavours to unite Europeans and natives under his own roof. (Applause.) I regretted extremely that I did not hear of the meeting in order that I might myself have been present to pay respect to Dr. Wilson; but I always felt what His Excellency the Governor mentioned—that no one has been more successful than Dr. Wilson in uniting Europeans and Asiatics. And what His Excellency further said is quite true—that my first idea when the son of the Emperor Theodore came into my camp was to place him in the hands of Dr. Wilson for education. (Applause.) When we see education embraced by the natives of India we are not surprised to find first amongst these the educated Parsees, who have led the way in all advances towards European knowledge, as they have shown their enterprise in all other undertakings. (Applause.) I beg to express my thanks to Mr. Manockjee for having invited me to attend this evening, and also express my great interest in the progress of the school, which I hope will succeed in fulfilling to the fullest extent the wishes of its benevolent founders. (Applause.)

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee—My Lord Napier of Magdala, ladies, and gentlemen,—We cannot look around this assembly without feeling elated at the sight it presents—so gratifying, so interesting. Gratifying it is to see the females of India reciting, speaking, reading, and writing, and following in some respects the customs of Europeans. The greatest bar, as your Lordship has properly said, to the progress of enlightened civilization is the social bond. Bridge that and all difficulties are smoothed away. Your Lordship has very properly stated that had the Princess whose name this institution bears been present here she would have been very much interested in this exhibition. I have several communications from Her Royal Highness and the interest she takes in this institution is sincerely great. I may moreover add in reference to what your Lordship has said, it was only the other day I received a letter from the Duchess of Roxburgh, in which she said that Her Majesty takes a greater interest in no institution throughout the country than in this, and that she had commanded the Princess Royal to present this institution with a picture drawn by herself to be placed in our next bazaar, and which (pointing to a picture in the room) you see here. (Applause.) To what you have just stated permit me to add one word. We have but commenced the thing. Whatever is done is but a beginning. A great deal more remains to be done, and to trust simply to sympathy and support, unaided by our European friends, would not be so promising. We want to unite with us in sympathy and in interest the European as well as the Native community. This is not the time for me to say what my intentions are with regard to benefiting this institution in other respects, but I hope to have another opportunity of doing so. Meantime, Mrs. Fitzgerald, we are highly indebted to you for performing the graceful task of presenting the prizes, and to you, my Lord, we are also much indebted for presiding. And I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for gracing this assembly with your presence, and evincing thereby the interest which you take in the cause of progress and female education. (Applause.)

The pupils then sang "God save the Queen," and the company separated.

SPORTING.

THE BOMBAY HUNT SKY RACES.

SATURDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY 1869.

STEWARDS.

G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq. | F. Souter, Esq., C. S. I.
T. P. H. M. Filgate, Esq. | F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S.
Charles Ashburner, Esq.

Races to be run on a course marked out on the Flats.

1ST RACE.—A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses that have never won, the property of *bonâ fide* residents in Bombay, about 3 miles over a steeple chase course, 12 stone. English and Colonial horses to carry the usual penalty with the allowance for mares and geldings. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

2ND RACE.—A sweepstakes of two Gold Mohurs each, with Rs. 200 added from the fund. For all horses; about 2 miles over a steeple chase course, 11 stone. The usual penalty on English and Colonial horses with the allowance for mares and geldings; previous winners once to carry 5 lbs. extra, more than once 10 lbs. No winners at the Bombay meeting, 1869, allowed to enter. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

3RD RACE.—A sweepstakes for all Hockey ponies, thirteen hands and under, that have been used with the Bombay Hockey Club. Owners up, about half a mile over fences. Entrance Rs. 10 to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M.

4TH RACE.—A sweepstakes of one Gold Mohur, with Rs. 100 added from the fund. For all gallowas that have never won, the property of *bonâ fide* residents in Bombay—about 2 miles over a steeple chase course. Fourteen hands to carry eleven stone, seven pounds allowed for every inch under. Entrance to be made on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M. Three horses from different stables to start or the public money will be withheld.

5TH RACE.—Scurry for all horses *bona fide* the property of residents of Bombay, weight for inches, 2 stone in excess of Byculla standard, half mile, Rs. 100 from the fund, entrance Rs. 15. To close and name on Wednesday, the 24th February, before 5 P.M.

N.B.—All horses and ponies starting for this meeting must be *bonâ fide* property of European gentlemen, and must be ridden by European gentlemen riders. Gentlemen riding without colours will be fined Rs. 10 each time.

All entries to be made before 5 P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th February, and to be sent with the money due on their account to F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., Byculla Club, or put into the entrance-box at the stewards' stand, Byculla Race Course, which will be opened at 5 P.M. on that day.

Horses will be measured at the Stewards' Stand, Byculla, on Saturday, the 20th of February, at 4 P.M.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, C.S.,
Honorary Secretary.

P. S.—Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their Subscriptions to Mr. Edward Morriss, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

It has been decided by the Stewards of the Bombay Hunt Sky Races that the terms of the 1st Race shall be "for all horses that have never won" instead of "for all horses that have never started for public money."

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, C.S.,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 22nd February 1869.

SPORTS AND GAMES FOR SOLDIERS (EUROPEAN AND NATIVE), BLUE JACKETS, AND MERCHANT SEAMEN, to take place on the Esplanade, near the Band Stand, on Tuesday, 23rd February, commencing at 3½ o'clock precisely.

PATRONS.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir W. R. Vesey Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, K.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, K.C.B.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Hon'ble L. R. Bayley, W. Collum, Esq., Col. S. Thacker, Lieut. Col. C. Elgee, Capt. G. F. Henry, James Dodds, Esq.—Honorary Secretary.
T. M. Filgate, Esq.
F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I.,
Lieut. Bainbridge, R.N.,
A. Crawford, Esq.,
T. E. Taylor, Esq.

I.—THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—1st prize Rs. 15; 2nd prize Rs. 5.

II.—PUTTING THE SHOT, 24 POUNDER.—1st prize Rs. 15; 2nd prize Rs. 5.

III.—RUNNING HIGH JUMP.—1st prize Rs. 15; 2nd prize Rs. 5.

IV.—FLAT RACE.—100 yards, for Natives only.—1st prize Rs. 20; 2nd prize Rs. 10; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

V. FLAT RACE, 100 yards, for Europeans only.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 10; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

VI.—A SACK RACE, 75 yards, for Europeans only.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 10; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

VII.—A HURDLE RACE, 200 yards, 6 hurdles, 3 feet in height.—1st prize Rs. 50; 2nd prize Rs. 20; 3rd prize Rs. 10.

VIII.—A WHEELBARROW RACE, 50 yards, blindfolded.—1st prize Rs. 25; 2nd prize Rs. 10.

IX.—A FLAT RACE, 100 yards, for all comers—sweepstakes Rs. 5 except for those placed 1st and 2nd in Races Nos. 4 and 5, who will be entitled to enter free.

X.—A FLAT RACE, ½ mile.—1st prize Rs. 50; 2nd prize Rs. 20; 3rd prize Rs. 10.

XI.—A THREE-LEGGED RACE, 50 yards, Europeans only.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 15; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

XII.—BULLOCK RACE, 150 yards, Europeans only, mounted on Dhobies' or Bheesties' bullocks.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 15; third prize Rs. 5.

XIII.—A CHATTIE RACE, 75 yards, Europeans only.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 15; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

XIV.—A FLAT RACE, 100 yards, Europeans only.—One man carrying another not under 10 stone on his back.—1st prize Rs. 30; 2nd prize Rs. 15; 3rd prize Rs. 5.

XV.—A GREASED PIG will be let loose in an enclosed circle 20 yards in diameter. The man who carries the pig out of the enclosure to be entitled to the same and Rs. 25.

CLIMBING A GREASED POLE will be open to competition throughout the Games for prizes, to be decided on by the Committee.

All the above events to be open to Europeans and natives alike, except when specially mentioned to the contrary. Entries to be made by competitors half an hour before each event in a tent pitched for the purpose. Any two of the Committee to be judges by whom all disputes will be settled.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' GAMES.—Subscribers may obtain Tickets for the enclosure on application to the Honorary Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

THE adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Thursday. The following members were present—The Right Hon'ble Sir W. R. S. V. Seymour Fitzgerald, G. C. S. I., (President); the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis; the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble the Advocate General; the Hon'ble Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I.; the Hon'ble Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, the Hon'ble Alexander Brown, the Hon'ble A. H. Campbell, and the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy.

THE TOWN DUTIES BILL.

The consideration of the schedule of the Town Duties Bill was proceeded with.

The Hon'ble MR. MUNGULDAS NUTHOOBHOY did not think it necessary to make any further observations on the subject, as he had already stated his views at length, and he merely moved that the first item of the schedule "cotton, per cwt., 1 anna," be agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BROWN expressed surprise that the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldas should have adhered to his original intention of including cotton among the articles to be taxed, because he had been under the impression that there was a tacit understanding which had been come to that it should not be included in the schedule. He was perfectly sure that if they did include cotton, it would be running directly counter to the rules laid down by the Government of India in its recently published resolution, and he supposed no one would contend that cotton was an article consumed to any extent in Bombay. It was, in fact, beyond all doubt that it was only an article in transit through Bombay. He would not weary the Council by going over the oft-repeated argument which had been urged against taxing the transit trade of the country for municipal purposes; he would only say that the more he thought on the subject the more he felt convinced of the unsoundness of such a policy. And even if all other arguments were thrown to the winds he did not think it was possible to get over two—first, that by admitting the principle in any shape they would be opening a very wide door to all the abuses and evils which the Government of India had so forcibly pointed out; and next, that it would be most unwise to give the Municipality power to levy an income from any external source. He intended, therefore, to oppose the item and to take his stand upon the Government of India's resolution. He did not think that it would be wise for the Council to run counter to the principles laid down in that resolution; even though that resolution was not applicable in any way to their position he did not think it would be wise not to pay attention to the principles laid down by these rules; and beyond that he had nothing particular to say. He did not oppose the taxing of cotton from any selfish motive, for, as His Excellency had so forcibly pointed out, the tax would not fall on the Bombay merchants but on people elsewhere The great difficulty in levying a tax of that kind, as far as he could see, was that it was proposed to tax cotton when it came to Bombay and to give drawback when it left the place. He did not know what the supporters of the measure meant to do with pressed cotton, or whether they meant to include that under the item "cotton" in the schedule to be taxed under the Act, but he would point out that that way cotton would be subjected to a petty import when it came into Bombay and there would then be the trouble of recovering the drawback.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT said that he would formally put the question that the schedule stand part of the bill, and leave it to any honourable member to move an amendment or motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. BROWN moved that the 1 anna per cwt. proposed to be levied on cotton be excluded from the schedule.

The Hon'ble MR. CAMPBELL said he felt bound to give some explanation as to the reason which induced him to vote for the retention of this item in the schedule. At different times, two arguments had been adduced against the taxing of cotton under the bill; one that it was an obstruction to the trade, and the other that it was unjust to tax the article, on the high moral principle of not shifting the burdens of the people of Bombay on to the shoulders of other people. As regarded the question of obstruction, a tax of four annas upon an article such as cotton, which at the present time was of the value of Rs. 300 per candy, must be absolutely imperceptible; and it could only be called an obstruction in a theoretical and not in the least in a practical point of view. For many years cotton had been exempted from payment, and for that reason there was good ground for including it in the schedule. But the reason why cotton might very properly be taken as an article of taxation of this kind was the fact that no export duty was charged upon it. It was a curious fact that whilst the export of cotton had been steadily increasing for a number of years, that of almost every other article had decreased. Let the Council take the last ten years. (The honorable member then quoted some statistics as to the exports and imports of Bombay during the past few years,) These were the principal articles of export from this presidency, and from those figures there must be good arguments for *t

a burden on poor people, three times more than either the middle or the upper classes, inasmuch as the poor consume nearly one and a half to two seers of grain a day, whilst the other classes do not use one-third the quantity in their daily food, as they have a number of dainties in their meals, but the poor are obliged to be satisfied with boiled rice only, with scarcely any accompaniment except chillies or dry fish, and that too very seldom. Then, again, it is well known to all that the grain-dealers are the most unscrupulous people here, and the slightest tax on grain will give them a pretence to raise prices. It is true that the law of supply and demand would check any such rise, but the circumstances of the place are different. Particular people sell particular commodities, and hence the poor are left to the mercy of the dealers. It may be said that the rise would be infinitely small, and would not be felt. But the poor here are in such a miserable state at present, that any rise, however inappreciable in the eyes of the well-to-do, would be a load on them. I gave my consent to the bill, as the several clauses therein did not relate so much to the poor as to the middle and wealthy classes, but now that I see an attempt to tax grain, I would rather, with due deference to my honourable colleague's opinion, withhold my vote to the entire bill, than see it passed in the amended form. The bill, as it stands at present, meets, I believe, with the wishes of the people in general, but if grain is included in it, it is sure to be very unpopular. With these remarks I beg to vote against the proposal.

The Hon'ble Mr. ELLIS suggested that this item should only be levied in the event of any one of the other articles passed in the schedule ceasing to be levied.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT said he might be allowed to state upon the point of order that there would be a great deal of difficulty in carrying out the suggestion of Mr. Ellis as under it it would either be necessary to recommit the bill and alter section 2 or to introduce a special section.

Some discussion ensued on the point and eventually the Advocate General withdrew his motion.

The Hon'ble Colonel MARRIOTT asked leave to withdraw the following motion, of which he had given notice sometime ago :—" Provided that if at any time, under the provisions of section 47 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the rate on houses, buildings, and lands shall be reduced below 7 per centum, these town dues shall cease and determine." When he gave notice of that motion, he did not know what the action of the Bench of Justices would be; but he thought then, as now, that, considering the mode in which this measure had been introduced—viz., independently of any deliberate scheme for general distribution of the municipal taxation—it would relieve house and land property from bearing its due share. Soon afterwards, the Bench reduced the house rates to 6 per cent.; and he fully expected that next year the Council would see an attempt to reduce it to 5 per cent. The action of the Bench had anticipated his motion, which as respected a rate of 7 per cent. had become impracticable; and he did not propose a similar proviso with respect to a 6 per cent. rate only because it would indicate too small a contribution by owners and occupants of houses and land.

With the consent of the Council the motion was withdrawn.

The preamble of the bill was then agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY said that the bill had been before the Council for upwards of two years, and no measure that he recollected had undergone so much discussion. If there was no amendment, he begged to move that the bill be read a third time.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL moved that the third reading be postponed to allow of the bill being recommitted, as he was afraid that some alteration would be necessary.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT said he would suggest that the hon'ble gentleman had better take the third reading for another day, as the Advocate General had given very good reasons for the adoption of that course.

The Hon'ble Mr. MUNGULDAS begged to say that in his opinion the bill should be read a third time even though it should afterwards be necessary to pass a short Act, when he would be happy to support Mr. Bayley's proposition.

The PRESIDENT said he would prefer that the hon'ble gentleman in charge of the bill should comply with the request that had been made by the Advocate General.

Mr. MUNGULDAS still proposed that the third reading should be proceeded with at once. The Municipality was in great debt and great want, and the Council should lose no time to provide the Bench with the means of freeing themselves from embarrassment. It had been decided that the Act should take effect from the 1st of April. There was, therefore, no time to spare and he would still propose that the bill be read a third time.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said that no one wished to see the bill passed more than he did, but his objection to its being read a third time now was that he had very great doubts as to whether the bill was in proper form, and he should vote against the third reading.

The Hon'ble Mr. ELLIS said he should vote for the third reading only for the reasons that Mr. Mungaldas had stated—viz., that the bill had been very fully discussed in every form, and because any further delay would simply be an obstruction. He thought it right to say that if it had been possible to insert the proposed item it would have agreed to it, but would have declined if would have entailed delay in putting the Municipality in funds; he would have greatly preferred that the seduke should go up to the Government of India in its present form, and if the Government of India unfortunately disallowed any items and they did not know what items would be left out, he would prefer that a short Act should then be passed to include a tax upon corn and possibly upon other articles so as to make up the deficiency. He did not think that they had arrived at such a stage that they could say corn only should be included in order to make up what would be required. He should very much prefer that the bill should now pass the third reading, leaving it open at a future time in a case of necessity to legislate further. That was a simple, and as it appeared to him in every respect, the proper course, as it would be a considerable time before the Council again met.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT—I can only say that I am not aware of anything that has happened in this Council either as regards myself or the hon'ble gentleman who has made this motion that can justify for one moment the imputation of attempting to obstruct because "obstruction." The course I have suggested to the hon'ble gentleman was not made with any view of any obstruction to the passing of the bill, and I think that the hon'ble gentleman will do a word for which he very properly should express his regret, and should retract any intention of using such an expression. I have expressed very strongly the opinion I hold, and I believe the hon'ble gentleman knows my reasons for the desirable to be expressed, and on account of which it is the case that this bill should be recommitted for satisfactory consideration of matters which are not yet sufficiently settled. However, as it is, if the hon'ble gentleman presses his motion, I have only to put the question that the bill be now read a third time.

The Hon'ble Mr. ELLIS said he begged, before the question was put, to say he regretted that any remarks he had made were considered by His Excellency too strong and not justifiable. He merely intended to convey by the expression he made use of that the obstruction was not illegitimate obstruction, he merely meant to imply that it would obstruct the Municipality; and if his remarks conveyed more than that he most certainly apologized. What he meant was that the opponents of the bill or of certain sections of it were taking such a course as was calculated to obstruct the progress of the bill. He was quite sure that His Excellency would acquit him of any imputation that more was intended than legitimate obstruction.

The question was then put whether the bill be now read a third time, when it was decided by a majority of one to postpone the third reading, those who voted for the postponement being His Excellency the Governor, Mr. Bayley, Col. Marriott, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Campbell. Mr. Ellis, Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Munguldas, and Mr. Byramjee voted for the third reading.

LOCAL FUNDS BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

THE MUNICIPAL LICENSE TAX BILL.

This bill was also read a third time and passed.

MOTIONS.

Leave was given to the Hon'ble Mr. Campbell and the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis to extend the time for presenting the reports of the select committees on the bills for the inspection of steam boilers, and for the prevention of the adulteration of cotton. These committees had only been appointed at the previous day's sitting.

The Council then adjourned.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1869. Agents in Bombay

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Rushe, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq. — William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq. — R. Vaughan Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq. — George B. Kerford, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq. — Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq. — Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq. — John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq. — Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. — John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq. — R. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. — J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq. — C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliff, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harwood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First-Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1869. Agents in Bombay

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
Established 1843.

MESSRS. JAMES HALLETT & Co., London Managers.

Insures Steamers, and on Cargoes, accept risks on Precious Metals, at current rates of premium in Registered Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the first-class Agent in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital £8,200,000
Paid up Capital 2,400,000
Being Called up 800,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon

SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock and approved Shares, and other Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/1 per Rupee

4	do.	2/- "
3	do.	1/11 1/2 "
2	do.	1/11 1/2 "
1	do.	1/11 11/16 "
On demand		1/11 1/2 "
On Scotland		1/11 1/2 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6 do.	4
Do.	12 do.	5
Do.	24 do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts on Edinburgh are forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, a serviceable second-hand English Brougham.
Also, a Bay Arab Horse, very quiet, goes both in single and double Harness.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. M. B. COHEN & Co.

PAPER FOR SALE—Glazed and common Backing about 300 lb., Marble and Brown Casing 50 lb., Blue Facing 11 lb.
PRINTING, Royal 18 to 26 lb., Double Royal 40 lb., Double Demy 34 to 40 lb.
HANDMADE Foolscap, (15½ and 18 lb.), Small Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal and Super-royal.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

PREPARED BOARDS, suitable for Flooring, Ceiling, &c., just received ex ship "Ardgowan"—6 in. by ½ in., tongued and grooved, Whitewood, with 6½ in. by ½ in., tongued, grooved and beaded, of both Whitewood and Redwood. For sale in lots of 5,000 ft. delivered on Carnac Bunder. Apply to PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.
6th February 1869.

BACON.
BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Rs. as. Cash.	Rs. as. Credit.
FLITCH, preserved in Salt and Sugar; PRIME MIDDLES ONLY, from 18 to 26 lbs. each, per lb.	1 0	1 2
Do. do. ON CUT ...	1 2	1 4
FINE STREAKED BREAKFAST, in sealed tins, of from 3 to 8 lbs., per lb.	1 2	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WILL'S CELEBRATED
BRISTOL TOBACCOS,
imported in periodical consignments

OVERLAND.
The superior character of these Tobaccos is so well known to Smokers as to render recommendation needless.

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
" LATAKIA.
" SHAG.
" SMOKING MIXTURE.

Tins	each, Cash. 1 4	Credit	1 8
Packets	" " 1 0	"	1 4

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.
Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.
To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.
This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.
As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—
1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.
2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.
3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.
KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.
Bombay, 8th February 1869.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
A nearly new light English-built four wheeled Dog Cart with lamps and shaft by Rogers and Co.
Just Landed.
A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C. Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.
One ditto self-driving ditto., by Barton and Sons.
The Property of Gentlemen.
A very handsome nearly new, Mail Phaeton, with two spare seats convertible into Waggonnet, by Silk and Sons.
A nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.
Just Landed.
1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with folding heads, Collenge patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.
And also,
The Properties of Gentlemen.
A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy, with Lamps.
The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, proceeded to England
A single-barrelled Rifle, with bullet moulds, by Lugy and Co.
A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.
The above Gun, and Rifle to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.
Also,
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.
The Properties of Officer.
1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Also,
A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps by Thorn.
Just Landed.
A nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.
A nearly new Property of a Gentleman.
Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, Madras-built Office Shigram, with Head & Co., Madras.
A fresh batch of Plated and packed
and Gig Harnesses. A Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, The Property of a
A nearly new first-cantleman proceeded to Europe.
riage, painted dark green, boat-shaped four-seated Open Carspare Top for Sun, Lamps all to match, with enamel leather
by Edwin Kesteron.
A very handsome and English-built Landed
Lamps and Pole.
2 very handsome Four-seated built new Mail Phaeton with dark green, and dark blue lining, new Cab Phaeton, painted Shaft, by Jones of Southampton, Patch, with Lamps, Pole, and
Also, the Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new light Pulkhee Office Shigram, proceeded to England.
A nearly new Waggonnette. with Lamps.
Just Unpacked,
A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horse Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of Horses, Whip Bubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Coach and Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.
And also,
A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, and double springs.
The Property of a Gentleman.
2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts, 2 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
13th February, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
[ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.]
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.
Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815 and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES
In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than 4 dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.
Our own Brand

A 1—Chateau Latour or Moulon.	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded ...	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do ...	" 25	" 14
" 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do ...	" 22	" 12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule, ...	" 22	
" 3—La rose, Yellow capsule, do ...	" 18-8	" 10-8
" 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do ...	" 16	" 10
" 5—Medoc, Red capsule do ...	" 15-8	" 9
" 6—Medoc, White capsule, do ...	" 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule, do ...	" 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—Red and White.
(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded ...	Rs. 32	
Nuits, ditto ...	" 26	
Macon, ditto ...	" 21	
Chablis, ditto ...	" 22	

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

Magnums Finest Dry ...	Rs. 74	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded ...	" 36	Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling Silver Foil ditto ...	" 22	" 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto ...	" 27	" 14-8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded ...	Rs. 36	to 19-8
Sparkling Hock or Muscated Moselle Silver foil ...	" 32	" 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner ...	" 34	
" " Braunberger, do. ...	" 25	
Hock, " Johannisberger ...	" 42	
" " Forster Thuminer ...	" 34	
" " Rudesheimer, do. ...	" 26	
" " Hocheimer, do. ...	" 23	

Specially selected SHERRIES for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior ...	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale ...	" 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry ...	" 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry ...	" 22 0
do. " 1, Brown Seal, pale and dry ...	" 22 0
do. " 2, Yellow seal, pale, an excellent Dinner Wine ...	" 18 0
do. " 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine ...	" 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale ...	" 33 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage) ...	" 33 8

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold Seal, an Invalid's Wine full and fruitly. Trade mark ...	Rs. 30	0
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine mature ...	" 24	8 14-8
2nd " Red seal—a good second quality Wine ...	" 18	9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and imitated.
These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been extensively imitated.

	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1—Black Capsule...	Rs. 32	
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule ...	" 30	
Cognac, Pale, No. 3.—White capsule ...	" 22	
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality ...	" 22	
Rum, London Old Tom, 1st quality ...	" 21	
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish ...	" 23	
" Scotch...	" 21	
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) ...	" 21	

LIQUEURS.
The finest : cheap imitations we do not ship.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White ...	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, Jos. ...	" 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen ...	" 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)...	" 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase ; three months credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount ; Interest will be urged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months ; MESSRS. S&C preparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that we can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford a much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozen at one time for resale, can learn on very liberal terms on application at our Office in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business we have been entrusted with the sale of
MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.
And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.
Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry ...	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Do. Port ...	" 30	"
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe ...	" 17	"
Do. Do. St. Julliers ...	" 12	"
Do. Do. St. Estephe in Wood...	" 180	per hhd.
Do. Do. Brandy ...	" 16	per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FIRST CLASS
PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
sole appointed Agents for the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,
to whose BRANDIES was awarded
A FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL
at the
PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867,
have just landed the FIRST CONSIGNMENT TO BOMBAY of these celebrated Spirits, the quality of which will be found to sustain fully their high European reputation.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen ...	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale; the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use, per dozen ...	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen ...	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen ...	18 0	21 0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.
MESSRS OWEN and OKELL, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases. per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases. per doz.
SHERRIES.	Amontillado ... Rs. 28	Rs. —	
	No. 2 White Capsule ... " 32	" 17	
	" 3 Green Seal ... " 24	" —	
	" 1 Ruby Capsule ... " 40	" 21	
	" 3 "Crowns" Solera " 44	" 23	
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle ... " 25	" 13½	
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule ... " 15	" —	
	" 3 " ... " 20	" 11	
	" 2 C Blue Capsule ... " 24	" 13	
	" 2 B " ... " 30	" 16	
	" 2 Yellow Capsule ... " 36	" 19	
	" 1 Two headed Eagle ... " 40	" 21	

Orders for the undermentioned shipments (*shortly expected to arrive.*) can now be registered :—
Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,
COGNAC, SAUTERNES.
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.
Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
HOCK, MOSELLE, HOLLANDS, GENEVA.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
MOSELLE.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
ISLAY, MALT, AND IRISH WHISKEY, OLD TOM, PORT.
OWEN AND OKELL.
Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.
Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
and
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12 ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.
Illustrated Catalogues forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
PANCREATINE AND PANCREATIC EMULSION
for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil,
"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. Dobell on Turbeculosis.
"Reports of 185 Cases of Consumption treated with Pancreatic Emulsion."—See Lancet, Nov. 11 and 18, 1865, and Nov. 17, 1866.
"The Pancreatic Preparations are in high favour."—Medical Times and Gazette.
"I have not seen any Pancreatic Preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's."—Dr. Dobell on First Stage Consumption.

Pancreatic ...	Cash Rs. 1	12	Credit Rs. 2 0
Pancreatic Emulsion ...	Cash " 3	0	Credit " 3 8

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings and in the Old Commissariat Building. Also the premises in Forbes-street, adjoining Messrs. Bennett and Co.'s.
Apply to the Manager Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICES.

KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION.—The General Committee having coincided with the Commissioner in Sind, in postponing the Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition to the first week of October 1869, Notice is hereby given that Articles will be received for Exhibition up to the 15th September 1869.
W. A. INGLE, Honorary Secretary.
Kurrachee, 15th December 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that the Articles remaining unsold at the late Exhibition will be disposed of by Public Auction in the Exhibition Building on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M. prompt.
All claims against the Exhibition Committee to be sent in to the Secretary on or before the 1st of March 1869.
JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.
Broach, 17th February 1869.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, and CHINA BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Distribution of the Assets of this Bank, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per share, will be made to the Shareholders now on the Register, on Wednesday the 17th February, and every ensuing Wednesday, between the hours of 12 and 2, on their producing the Liquidator's certificate for registration during the previous week.
T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on Monday the 22nd instant, and the days following, a quantity of old and unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old (Coir and Europe), Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Lead and Copper Old, Cases, Casks Tins, Gram Boxes, also Fittings, Tanks Iron, &c., returned from Abyssinia. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.
W. L. SEARLE.
Lieutenant late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 13th February 1869.

RE ALEXANDER COWPER, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1865," Notice is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claim upon or against the Estate of Alexander Cowper, formerly of Surat, in the East Indies, Superintendent of the Guzerat Revenue Survey, but late of Simla, in the East Indies, Lieutenant Colonel in the Royal Bombay Engineers, deceased, who died at Simla aforesaid on the 16th day of June 1868, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's court of Probate in England annexed) were on the 9th day of February 1869 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Andrew John Macdonald, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co. the executor named in the Memories of Charlotte Hume, wife of Frederick William Hume, formerly Cowper, Spinster, the Sister and Sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said Alexander Cowper, deceased, are required on or before the 7th day of March 1869 to send them to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such last mentioned period the Administrator will hand over the whole of